REGISTERED No. 14-1877.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,934.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sunday Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. | 5 0 |
| Second do. | | 2 8 |
| Third do. | | 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | | 0 9½ As. |

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „.
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „.
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Boarding, Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for these Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

**WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.**

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander T. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.**

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 27th September 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, SUBREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.**

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 2nd October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.**

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

*For extra steamers see list given below.*

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 35 | 22 | 9 | |
| Port Said | 35 | 24 | 14 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GROSSI & Co.,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the Undersigned, A. DREHER'S VIENNA BEER, a fresh supply monthly.

For case of 4 dozen quarts ..... at Rs. 6 4 per dozen.
do. of 6 dozen pints ..... „ 3 14 do.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWN of the Undersigned:—

AUSTRIAN CLARET in cases of 1 doz. qts. at Rs. 2-8 per doz.
ITALIAN VERMOUTH „ „ 1 „ „ „ „ 1-8 „

M. MONDOLFO & Co.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 1st Sept. 1877.

FOR SALE,
GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

000 / 00 ..... Rs. 24 per doz. ..... Rs. 30 per doz.

Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.
Elphinstone Circle.
RETAIL AGENT—Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amontillado Sherry | Rs. | 25 per doz. |
| Cusenier's Fine Brandy | „ | 24 „ |
| From A. COLLIN (Chalons) | | |
| Carte Blanche Champagne | „ | 30 „ |
| From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux) | | |
| St. Julien Claret quarts | „ | 9 „ |
| Lormont Claret „ | „ | 12 „ |
| Chateau Belair „ | „ | 16 „ |
| Haut Barsac „ | „ | 15 „ |
| Chablis „ | „ | 16 „ |
| From DE LAAGH FILS & Co. | | |
| Cognac—L. Bichade | „ | 18 „ |

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

*For Sale at this Office.*

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRAVANCORE | 1900 | 350 | W. Barratt | 1st Oct. |
| (s) KHEDIVE | 3742 | 600 | J. D. Steward | 8th do. |
| CHINA | 3016 | 400 | T. Alderton | 18th do. |
| (s) BOKHARA | 2932 | 450 | W. A. Anderson | 22nd do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ZAMBESI | 2421 | 370 | A. Symons | 2nd Oct. at 3 p. m. |
| GWALIOR | 3725 | 450 | J. E. Babot | 16th Oct. do. |
| THIBET | 2593 | 400 | J. H. Torbock | 30th Oct. do. |
| TEHERAN | 2589 | 400 | A. H. Johnson | 13th Nov. do. |

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 18th September 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Pentman | 18th Oct. at 3 p.m. |
| SIAM | 3600 | 500 | N. W. Haselwood | 10th Nov. do. |

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th September 1877.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 27th inst. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

7 bales grey shirtings 84 lbs.
6 cases colored prints.
5 bales blue dr lis.
1 „ grey chowries.
2 cases damaged bail thread.
On account of whom it may concern.
10 packages of Bokhara or Kokan silk of superior quality.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDINGS, MACHINERY PLANTS, &TC. OF FLOUR MILL AT CARNAC BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Trustees of Dadyseth Hurjee and Mohmed Dossa, trading under the name of Dewjeebhoy Rowjee and Dewjeebhoy Mahomed and Co., the following Flour Mill:—

All those two pieces or parcels of lease hold lands or grounds belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the subdistrict of Mandvee, one containing in measurement about 582 8/9 square yards and the other about 180 5/9 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 3,186 together with all the building machinery, plants and spare boiler, &c., &c., of the Flower Mill standing thereon. The above mill will be sold subject to the same terms with the Port Trustees, as those upon which it is built on the ground.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1877.

## NOTICES.

*For sale at this Office,*

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

*For Sale at this Office,*

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ELLWOODS'
HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
"Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS,
Universally acknowledged as so great a boon
by all Residents in
HOT CLIMATES.
34, Great Charlotte Street, London, S. E.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOB WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
*For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.*

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages as a cooling beverage, mild aperient, or brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache, &c.*, it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge.

Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,

Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875.

Weight 13½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,

Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges.
4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,

For the Vest Pocket; weight, 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
Address—COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year; and those Gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.

Mr. A. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions:—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dining Tent with Rooms | 32' by 22' |
| Do. Do. | 21' by 21' |
| Field Officer's | 20' by 17' |
| Captain's | 24' by 14' |
| Rowtee | 24' by 14' |
| Staff Office | 20' by 16' |
| Double Pole | 20' by 16' |

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subaltern's | 18' by 14' |
| Do. | 14' by 14' |
| Hill | 12' by 12' |
| Staff Officer's | 12' by 12' |
| Bechoba | 12' by 10' |
| Do. | 10' by 10' |
| Horse Stable | 5' by 5' |
| Necessary | 5' by 4' |
| Do. | 4' by 4' |

For further particulars please apply to him at his Manufactory in Old Imaum Bara, Bhendi Bazar Road.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY next, the 1st day of October 1877, a DIVIDEND of Rupees Forty per Share WILL BE PAID at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, to the SHAREHOLDERS whose names shall, on that day, be on the register in respect of all shares registered in their names respectively, and upon which all Calls have been fully paid up.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the Dividend.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, September 25, 1877.

CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Carwar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1877, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1877.
2. To elect a Director in room of Mr. Vanmally Shamjee, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th till the 9th of October, 1877, both days inclusive.

W. NICOL, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, September 26, 1877.

FOR SALE.

TA'LIM-UL-MUBLADI or Urdu edition of the Indian Vernacular Series for Elementary Schools with copious illustrations, compiled by various authors and edited by MAJOR W. R. M. HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, with the aid of native scholars.

URDU-KA-QAIDA, an Introductory Primer and Second Reader, now available. First Reader expected immediately. Third and Fourth Readers shortly, other books, including manuals of Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration in course of preparation.

Text-book Urdu-ka-Qaida 4 pie. First Reader with twenty-eight illustrations 1 anna 4 pie. Second Reader with twenty-four illustrations 2 annas. Discount 20 per cent. on purchases of the value of Rs. 100. If original cases be taken, they will be sent free of cost to any Railway Station within the Bombay Presidency or Hydorabad and to any Station on the G. I. P. Railway. Apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

## COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen Cash Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY; BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 650,000

LONDON BANKERS
The London and County Bank.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LOST, pair of GOLD SPECTACLES in case (Marcus'e) between Gowalia Tank and Chowpatty. Address "E. F.," *Bombay Gazette*, for Reward.

CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) Rs. 4-8-0 per bottle Cash price. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Bombay.

SPECIAL SALE of Choicest HIMALAYAN TEAS, guaranteed Plantation packed, at Crawford's Auction Rooms, on Saturday next, at 3 p.m., in small lots.

FOR SALE at Munmar, near the Railway Station, 100 Acres of First Class IRRIGATED LAND, Apply to "A. B. C.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

ICE CREAMS at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street, this day—CURACAO, VANILLA, and RASPBERRY. Fruit Drinks. Ham and Chicken Patties, &c.

## NOTICES.

*For Sale at this Office,*

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp. Price—Four Annas.

*For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.*

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints, it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purgine. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta. Messrs. Barry & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, August 1877.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay
H. SUFALLY HIRJEE,
No. 89, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

## ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 148, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services,
Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts.
Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES,
of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at
Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS,
of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate.
Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES,
of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES,
with best cut glass cruets complete,
Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets,
In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant &c.,
Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS,
Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair
Rs. 5, 7 and 10.
Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases,
Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles,
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS,
in a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes,
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes,
each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer,
Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes,
with Drainer and Cover, each
Rs. 40 and 45.
Single pieces or complete sets of
Forks and Spoons,
and Table Requisites, of best quality; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS,
of open work, or richly chased or engraved,
Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each
Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS
with Shades complete at, each pair,
Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks,
With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair,
Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS,
In new and elegant Shapes,
Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation,
Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint:—

DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destroy White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times*, *Architect*, and *Builder*.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL & Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN & Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY & Co., Rangoon; FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

## MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS,
DRESS MAKERS,
SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended | | | Rs. 350 |
| Do. | Gold Semi-Hunting | Do. Do. | „ 350 |
| Do. | „ Crystal-Faced | Do. Do. | „ 330 |
| Do. | „ Hunting, Do. 2nd Quality | Do. | „ 290 |
| Gold Watches, not Keyless, from | | | Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 |
| Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases | | | Rs. 225 to Rs. 250 |
| Do. | Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance | | „ 200 |
| Do. | Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting | | Rs. 50 to Rs. 120 |

SPECIALTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance | Rs. 150, 145 and 140 |
| Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from | Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 |
| Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches | „ 65 to „ 70 |
| Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches | „ 50 |
| Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless | Rs. 40, 45 and 55 |

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time | Rs. 30 each |
| Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from | Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600 |
| Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters | „ 800 to „ 2,000 |
| Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches | „ 400 to „ 1,300 |
| Gold Chronographs and Chronometers | „ 550 „ 800 |

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

## NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share WILL BE PAID at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 1st October next, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 2 P.M., to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 3rd instant, on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Secretary.

1 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, Sept. 14, 1877.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

AN AUCTION SALE of SURPLUS STORES of this Company will be held at the Parell Stores Depôt in the first week in October next.

The surplus Stores include Anvils, Augers, Screw and Shell, Bells, Boring Tackle, Chain, Chisels, Copper Plates, Files, Gun Metal Ingots, Hooks, Argand Lamps, Planes, Padlocks, Rivets, Saws, Shearing Machine, Rope, Scrap Steel, brass, Copper, Iron wrought and other Stores.

Catalogues and full particulars may be obtained from the Company's Storekeeper at Colaba one month before the commencement of the sale.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Fort Offices, Bombay, 1st August 1877.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after October 1st, the DOWN MAIL will leave Bombay (Colaba, at 9 p.m., Surat 5-10 Broach 7, Baroda 8-54 and arrive at Ahmedabad at 11-40 a.m.

The Up-mail will leave Ahmedabad at 3-5 p.m., Baroda 6, Broach 7-45 and Surat at 9-55 p.m., and arrive at Bombay, Colaba, at 6-10 a.m.

The up mixed will leave Wadhwan at 8-15 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad 3-35 p.m.; Ahmedabad 7-15 a.m., and arrive at Surat 6-5 p.m.; Surat 6-20 a.m., and arrive at Colaba 6-50 p.m.

The down mixed will leave Colaba 6-30 a.m., and arrive at Surat 7 p.m.; Surat 8-40 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-35 p.m.; Ahmedabad 12-5 noon and arrive at Wadhwan at 6-30 p.m.

Alterations to correspond with the foregoing alterations will be made in Branch line trains, for the particulars of which please to see the Time-tables which will be exhibited at all stations in a day or two.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st September 1877.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
THROUGH BOOKING OF GOODS.

ON and from 21st October next, and until further notice, no goods can be received at any Station on the East Indian Railway for through transmission to any Station on the following Railway:—

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
Bombay and Baroda Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Madras Railway.
South of India Railway.

Persons desiring to have goods conveyed to such Stations, should consign them to Jubbulpore, and make their own arrangements to rebook them thence to destination.

This facility is caused by a difficulty which has arisen in respect of the interchange of wagons between the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and this Company.

BRADFORD LESLIE,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th September 1877.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26TH SEPT. 1877.

REUTER quotes Consols in London yesterday unchanged at 95¼, and French Rentes at 104¾, which latter quotation, if correct, indicates a further decline of ¼ per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market of yesterday closed firm with sales reported of 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats. Quotations show a partial advance of 1-16d. per lb., Middling Orleans, Fair Comrawuttee, and Fair Ginned Broach being that much higher. In yesterday's telegram from New York there is no alteration in prices, Middling Uplands, ready, being quoted at 11⅞, and for December shipment at 11⅛ cents per lb.

The East India Wool sales commenced yesterday at Liverpool. The amount offered for sale is given at 16,000 bales, and prices are said to have been firmly maintained.

The Market for Piece Goods in Manchester was firm yesterday, prices showing no change on those last quoted by us. Shirtings, 7 lbs., were quoted at 6s., and 8¼ lbs. at 7s. per lb.

Coffee in Mincing Lane is described by Reuter as quiet, and the price of Middling Plantation Ceylon was 6d. per cwt. lower, quotations being 109s. for Middling Plantation Ceylon, 86s. 6d. for Good Ordinary Native, and 92s. per cwt. for Mysore Coffee. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged at £38 15s. per ton for Ceylon, and £43 10s. for Cochin.

Bar Silver in London was still quoted at 54½d. per ounce by Reuter.

STERLING EXCHANGE here opened this morning at precisely yesterday's quotations, and these have been maintained without change during the day. The amount of business transacted has been on a very moderate scale, and must so continue, as we have more than once remarked, until there is more active trade going on. For Bank Bills, there has been next to no demand, and the greater portion of the limited amount of Private Paper offering has been for forward delivery. We quote on London :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1s. 9¼d. | per Rs. |
| Do. at 3 months' sight. | 1s. 9¼d. | ,, |
| Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, | 1s. 9 7-16d. | ,, |
| Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 9 7-16d. | ,, |
| Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, | 1s. 9⅜d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 9¼d. | ,, |

On Calcutta there has been very little business reported. Quotations are still 3 annas per cent. premium for Bills on demand, and Re. 1 per cent. discount for Bills at 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is without movement of any importance, and is only saleable in the Bazaar and in small amounts. We quote : Four per cents., 93½ to 94 ; Four-and-a-half, 94 ; and Five-and-a-half per cents, 101½ to 101¾ per cent.

SHARES.—Some demand is reported for the shares of the National Bank at an advance, considering the dividend declared. Bank of Bombay shares have again receded to 3¾ per cent. premium. Colaba Land shares continue to droop and have given way a further Rs. 5 per share. Sassoon's Press shares are quoted Rs. 55 per share lower. In Spinning and Weaving Companies' scrip we notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Nursey Rs. 10 in Bombay Hemp and Jute, Rs. 25 in Fleming, and Rs. 100 in Alexandra, while the following differences in favour of buyers are shown : Rs. 5 in Colaba and Mandvi, Rs. 6 in Anglo-Indian, Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 30 in Sassoon and Victoria, and Rs. 50 per share in Albert.

COTTON—The amount of business passing is very small and principally confined to purchases by the local manufacturing companies. There is no change in quotations, which continue firm. The reports of the growing crop, especially from the Berars, Guserat and the Southern Mahratta Country, are very favourable.

SEEDS—Linseed is in increasing demand, and an improved price could be obtained for superior quality. Rapeseed is unchanged in value, but he quotation is firmly maintained. In Wheat we have no alternation to notice.

PIECE GOODS—The sales from first hands continue to be of the most meagre and retail description.

COALS—There is no change in the position of coals on the spot, but there is an increasing disposition, which does not appear to be met by importers, to make purchases forward.

FREIGHTS—There is no change to report in Freights, which continue without animation.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Banks. | No. of Shares. | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash, Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct | 121 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 6 do. | 718 |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 12 p. ct | 662½ |
| National Bank of India | 10,000 | 500 | all | 3 do. | 104 xd |
| Bank of Madras | 60,000 | 250 | all | 10 do. | 665 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Land Co. (New) | 2,948 | 2,000 | all | 35 | 370 |
| Prere Land and Pier Co., Limited | 7,500 | 150 | all | 4 p. a. | 95 |
| Mazagon Land | 1,750 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 20 p. a. | 635 |
| Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 0 do. | 230 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albert Mills | 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | .. | 950 |
| Alexandra S. and W. Co. | 750 | 1,250 | all | 50 p.a* | 1,200 |
| Alfred Mills Co. | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 p.a. | 1,300 |
| Alliance Spinning | 500 | 2,500 | all | 125 p.a. | 2,375 |
| Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company | 80,000 | 100 | 100 | .. | 90 |
| bownaggur M. and P. | 300 | 2,000 | .. | 40 p.a. | 1,575 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | all | 60 p.a* | 1,105 |
| Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company | 2,000 | 300 | all | .. | 275 |
| Broach Mills | 1,800 | 150 | all | 10 p.a* | 125 |
| Colaba S. and W. Co. | 900 | 1,000 | all | 40 p.a* | 815 |
| Coorla S. and W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 60 p.a* | 990 xd |
| Central India S. and W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | 450 | .. | 685 |
| Dharumsey Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | 50 p.a* | 990 |
| Fleming S. and W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,250 | all | 50 p.a* | 1,190 |
| Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.a* | 1,110 xd |
| Hindustan S. & W. Co. | 875 | 1,000 | all | 40 p.a. | 1,065 |
| Hydrabad S. and W. Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 950 |
| Jewraj Balloo Mills | 750 | 1,000 | all | 55 p.a* | 1,065 |
| Khandelah Spinning | 750 | 1,000 | all | 60 p.a* | 1,200 |
| K. Mucunjee S. & W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.a* | 935 |
| Madras Spinning | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | Nil | 800 |
| Madras U. Spinning | 425 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.a. | 1,160 |
| Manchester & Bombay, S. and W. Co. | 80,000 | 50 | 50 | .. | 45 |
| Mandvie S. and W. Co. | 1,200 | 500 | all | .. | 375 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 60p.a* | 1,270 xd |
| Morarjee Spinning | 1,043 | 1,000 | all | 70 p.a* | 1,245 |
| Mazagon S. and W. Co. | 2,000 | 5,000 | .. | .. | 280 |
| National S. and W. Co. of India | 950 | 1,000 | all | .. | 970 |
| Nesbet S. and W. Co. | 400 | 1,000 | all | .. | 875 |
| Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 600 | 2,000 | all | .. | 975 |
| Nursey S. and W. Co. | 2,500 | 400 | all | .. | 375 |
| Oriental | 1,000 | 625 | all | 35 p.a* | 745 xd |
| Princeof Wales Spinning | 2,500 | 1,250 | all | .. | 1,165 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | .. | 900 |
| Soondardas Spinning | 650 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.a. | 990 |
| Do do. ‡ Shares. | 800 | 1,000 | 250 | 135 p.a. | 930 |
| Sholapore S. and W. Co. | 500 | 1,000 | all | .. | 995 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | all | .. | 720 |

*Per Share for the half-year

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Press Co. | 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 150 p.a. | 1,100 |
| Albert Co., Kurrachee | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 160 do | 930 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.c. | 650 |
| Apollo Press Co. | 750 | 2,750 | 2,200 | 32 p.a. | 460 |
| Bellary | 175 | 1,000 | all | 60 | 650 |
| Bogar Company (New) | 155 | 500 | all | 45 p.a. | 400 xd |
| Indian Press Co. | 1,000 | 350 | all | 42 do | 200 |
| Broach Cotton Co. | 400 | 250 | all | 10 do | 75 xd |
| Chewar Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 75 do | 675 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 500 | 1,880 | all | 170 do | 550 |
| Dholiera P. and G. Co. | 500 | 500 | all | 18 do | 250 |
| East India Press Co. | 363 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 do | 915 |
| Fort Press Co. | 50 | 8,500 | 8,250 | 50 do | 1,100 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | all | 40 do | 300 xd |
| Imperial Press Co. | 1,150 | .. | 1,400 | 100 do | 800 |
| Mofussil Press and Ginning Co. | 9,125 | 400 | 350 | 25 do | 350 |
| Prince of W. Press Co. | 300 | .. | 1,200 | 250 do | 465 |
| Sassoon's Press Co. | 600 | 500 | all | 50 do | 315 |
| Scinde Press Co. | 400 | 850 | 750 | 60 do | 415 |
| Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld. | 100 | 1,000 | 925 | 165 do | 1,175 |
| Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co. | 150 | 850 | all | 12 p.c. | 600 nl, |
| Volkart's United Press Co. | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 p.a. | 660 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 202½p.a. | 1,935 |
| Bombay Gas Company | 50,000 | 50 | all | 7½ p. ct | 85 |
| Bombay Saw Mills Co. | 600 | 1,000 | all | 60 p. a. | 650 |
| Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. | 550 | 500 | 300 | 25 p. a. | 290 xd |
| Malabar Company, Ld. | 1,150 | 200 | 100 | 7½ p. ct | 70 |
| Mechanical Building Co. | 1,000 | 500 | all | p. a. | 25 |
| Treacher and Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 11 | 11 p. ct | 810 |
| Vegna Patent Slip Co. | 2,000 | 250 | all | 6 p. | 30 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | .. | £20 21⅛ | 2 0 6 | p. c. | 280 |
| Do. New £20 Shares | .. | £20 13 0 | 14 6 | do. | 26 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 6 5 | 7 3 | do. | 72 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 3 1 | 3 11 | do. | 32 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do. | 1,100 |
| Do. New Shares | .. | £18 | 19 6 | 3 15 | do, | 240 |

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 22nd September, 1877.

Open, 644 Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 48,491 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 34,115 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Receipts | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 579 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 88,105 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in July 1876. Open 480¼ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 28,491 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 26,349 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Receipts | 101 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 383 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 55,414 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase Rs. | 29,691 | 0 | 0 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th September 1877.

*Means of observations* taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·770 |
| Temperature of air | 82·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 79·4 |
| Dew Point | 76·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·871 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudad=8). | 4·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.) | 86·0 |
| Minimum ,, do. (read at 6-30 a.m.) | 78·0 |
| General Direction of wind | ESE, SW, WSW, SSE, W, WSW, SE, ENE. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours | 191 |
| Fall of Rain | 2·05 |
| Total fall during month | 8·26 |
| ,, ,, since 1st January | 80·62 |
| Abnormal fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th | 0·06 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

## AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE P. AND O. CO'S STEAMSHIP ADEN, 781 tons, Commander E. Stewart, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE HALL LINE STEAMSHIP CHILDWALL HALL, 1,361 tons, Commander F. Z. Tregarthen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP TEGE, 1,137 tons Commander A. Sopravich, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

For Trieste—One European.
For Jeddah—Four hundred and ninety Pilgrims.

### ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Gwalior (s) | Babot | Southampton, Aug. 30. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Anne Royden | Thomas | Calais. |
| | Landseer | Dixon | Balasore. |
| | Childwall Hall (s) | Tregarthen | Calcutta. |
| | Adria (s) | Stewart | China, &c. |
| | Tege (s) | Sopravich | Trieste, &c. |

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Mula, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Rajpootana, for Coast and Calcutta.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Cyrene (s) | Joseph Brown | Bombay, Sept 4. |
| | Duke of Lancaster (s) | Russell | Mauritius, Sept 15. |
| | Crusader (s) | F A Purdon | Colombo, Sept 12. |
| | Cambrian Prince | D Davies | Galle, Aug 27. |
| | Andromeda | H B Burleigh | Liverpool, May 31. |
| | Cambrian Monarch | D Hughes | Mauritius, Aug 26. |
| | St Enock | W R Browse | Hull, June 16. |
| | Iride | J Magico | Trapani, July 23. |
| | Henry Miller | G W Pundt | Madras, Sept 9. |

DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Oriental (s) | | |
| | Japan (s) | | |
| | Argyll (s) | | |
| | Emblehope (s) | | |
| | Denbighshire | | |
| | Ship of Denmark | | |
| | Marchioness of Londonderry | | |

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Austrian (s) | | Calcutta. |
| 22 | Chanda (s) | | Bombay and S P. |
| 23 | Naples (s) | | Calcutta. |
| | City of Baltimore (s) | | Calcutta. |

DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Malda (s) | | Bombay and S P. |
| | West Stanley | | Calcutta. |
| | Chanda | | Calcutta. |
| 23 | Marlborough | | Calcutta. |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—4 crates glassware, Jaffer Runnull ; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Russoojee.

FROM LONDON.

Lumley Castle s—4 packages glassware, Ludha Ebram and Co ; 100 casks cement, Geo Gahagan ; 4 packages glassware, Moosa Aych, 12 cases candles, 2 cases perfumery, 5 cases soap, 5 cases medicine and 24 cases oilmanstore, Suruffally Heptoola ; 86 cases gin, Jemsedjee Framjee ; 7 packages hardware Noorbay Chandabhoy.

Guinevere—10 cases brandy, the Bank of Bombay.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe s—5 cases matches, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—45 cases rum, 35 cases whiskey and 30 cases ginger wine, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s—20 cases claret and 5 cases hock, Finlay Scott and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—92 bales wool and 6 bales rags, Jewandass Premjee ; 201 bales wool, Nursey Khut ow ; 74 bales wool, Lukhmidas Khimjee ; 470 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co ; 265 bales wool, 15 bales rags and 15 bales coiryarn, Goculdass Toolsidas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—600 cwt horns and 4 bales skins, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—125 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

MacCall, Capt, BI 18th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Martin, Major, BI C I Horse, on leave, from Agra.
Colledge, Capt, BI 2nd C I Horse, on Med Cert, from Goona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Moyle, Col, By Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Parr, Surg Major, By A M D, on leave, to Kurrachee

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(Poona, Sept. 26.)

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
10th N I, I—Sub-Lieut F R H Chapman 2nd Battalion 7th Foot, officiating Wing Officer 25th N L I, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery—Lieut N Maxwell, G-3 (late G-4) from 14th Sept to 1st Nov, to Deccan on medical certificate.
General List—Capt M W Stevens, Adjutant 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, from Sept 26 to Oct 25, in extension, to remain at Poona on medical certificate.

### ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Kwang Tung, I G S, | Campbell, | from Perim. |
| 31 | Diamond, H M S, | Bosanquet, | from Zanzibar. |
| 26 | Persia, ship, | Moddrel, | from Liverpool. |
| 30 | Silvra Bloom, ship, | Harbeson, | from Newport. |
| | Oneian, ss, | Butchart, | from Cardiff. |
| 11 | Batavia, ss, | Crocco, | from Samarang. |
| 11 | Djemnah, ss, | Champenison, | from Shangai. |
| Sept. 12 | Hydaspes, ss, | Rennoldson, | from London. |
| 12 | Tuscany, ss, | Green, | from Calcutta. |
| 12 | Park field, ship, | Anderson, | from Cardiff. |
| 12 | Travancore, ss, | Barratt, | from Venice. |
| 14 | Scrapis, ss, | Stockdill, | from Samarang. |
| 14 | Francis Ist, ss, | Lecacheur, | from Penang. |
| 14 | Mongolia, ss, | Coleman, | from Bombay. |
| 15 | Bellona, ss, | Breen, | from Calcutta. |
| 15 | Arcturus, ss, | Milanovich, | from Constantinople. |
| 15 | Darunda, ss, | Templeton, | from Calcutta. |
| 15 | Cadiz, ss, | Rechatrie, | from Manilla. |
| 15 | Alluda, ship, | Passmore, | from Cardiff. |
| 16 | Stad Harlem, ss, | De Boer, | from Manilla. |
| 16 | Francoli, ss, | Martin de Olijega, | from Barcelona. |
| 16 | Elgin, ship, | Miller, | from Samarang. |
| 16 | Horden, ss, | Turner, | from Cardiff. |
| 16 | Columbian, ss, | Baldwin, | from Calcutta. |
| 17 | Trinacria, ss, | Hutcheson, | from Liverpool. |
| 17 | Thingvalla, ss, | Molsen, | from Foochow. |
| 17 | Yunac Bat, ss, | Munits, | from Liverpool. |
| 18 | Statesman, ss, | Hughes, | from Calcutta. |

DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Batavia, ss, | Crocco, | to Genova. |
| 12 | Djemnah, ss, | Champenison, | to Marseilles. |
| 12 | Hydaspes, ss, | Rennoldson, | to Calcutta. |
| 12 | Tuscany, ss, | Green, | to Hull. |
| 12 | Trav ncore, ss, | Barratt, | to Bombay. |
| 13 | Kwang Tung, I G S, | Cam bell, | to Macalla. |
| 14 | Scrapis, ss, | Stockdale, | to Portsaid. |
| 15 | Cadiz, ss, | Rechatrie, | to Jeddah. |
| 15 | Mongolia, ss, | Coleman, | to London. |
| 15 | Bellona, ss, | Breen, | to Marseilles. |
| 15 | Arcturus, ss, | Milanovich, | to Bussorah. |
| 15 | Dorunda, ss, | Templeton, | to London. |
| 16 | Stad Harlem, ss, | De Boer, | to Amsterdam. |
| 16 | Francoli, ss, | Martin de Olijega, | to Marseilles. |
| 16 | Elgin, ss, | Miller, | to Marseilles. |
| 16 | Horden, ss, | Turner, | from Cardiff. |
| 16 | Columbian, ss, | Baldwin, | from Calcutta. |
| 17 | Trinacria, ss, | Hutcheson, | from Liverpool. |
| 17 | Thingvalla, ss, | Molsen, | from Foochow. |
| 17 | Yunac Bat, ss, | Munits, | from Liverpool. |
| 18 | Statesman, ss, | Hughes, | from Calcutta. |
| 19 | Oneian, ss, | Butchart, | to Calcutta. |

### VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Diamond, H M C, Bosanquet, from Zanzibar.
Persia, ship, Moddrel, from Liverpool.
Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Cardiff.
Alluda, ship, Passmore, from Cardiff.
Horden, ss, Turner, from Cardiff.

## HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 27.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSE.

704-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Futteh Ally, Shaik Ahmed vs Mithibai and others—Jefferson and Pand Fletcher and S and Crawford & B.

On Judge's Summons.

Act X of 1866—Hearn, C and L—In the matter of the East India Bank in Liquidation—Dinanath Raghoonath Khote and another. Liquidators—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Tyabjee and Sayani and Ardasir and Hormusjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

613-74—L Fletcher—H Sallay Mahomed Hajee, &c, vs Robert Brown and others—Rimington, H. and L. Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE KENBALL.)

LONG CAUSES.

415-77—Jefferson and P—Mahomed Hajee Ally vs The Frere S and W Co Ld—Macfarlane and Shi: ey.
407-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mariambee B Dawoojee and others vs Kesserbai widow—Khunderao M.
401-77—Morashwer L—Heerachund Jaichund vs S W Anderson —Prescot and Winter.
312-77—C C Cama—Ebrahimjee Sullemanjee vs Hackimjee Khanbhoy and others—Jefferson and Payne.
472-77—Shapoorjee and T—Thacker Lilladhur S vs Sayamabai and others—Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

331-76—Mr Chalk—Nanabhai Gunputrao vs Dadabhoy Pallonjee C and others—Pestonjee K.
473 77—Lynch and Tobin—Nursey Keesowjee and others vs Doss Kirp ji—Hearn C and L.
Act II of 1874—Fletcher and Smith—In the matter of the Estate of William Andrew Price, deceased, Margaretk Griffith—Petitioner.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAINBRIDGE—September 13th, at Perhampore, Mrs. A. J. Bainbridge, of a daughter.
HEARSEY.—September 21st, at Mussoorie, the wife of L. D. Hearsey, of a son.
BEDFORD—September 19th, at Dholpore, the wife of Mr. Edward Bedford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TUCKER—DAVIES—September 20th, at Trinity Church, Murree, by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, Louis H. M. Tucker, Captain Bengal Army, to Annie Lobitia, eldest daughter of Sir R. H. Davies.
HILL—JAMESON—September 20th, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. W. D. Cowley, William Hill, Lieut and Adjutant, (2nd Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkhas, to Emily Catherine, daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General W. Jameson.

DEATHS.

YONGE—August 29th, at Jullundur, Lieut-Col W. J. Yonge, 60th Royal Rifles aged 75 years.
TOBER.—September 17th, at Calcutta, Herbert Pitcher, Church Rector, Old Church, Dioceso, Calcutta.
NASH.—August 30th, at Calcutta Mrs. Elizabeth, Nash, aged 67 years.

## CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 30th, 11 52m. a. m.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Th. 27 | ..... | 5 51 | 5 51 | 1 47 m | 7 40 m |
| | | | | 2 20 a | 7 45 a |
| Fri. 28 | ..... | 5 51 | 5 50 | 2 31 m | 8 12 m |
| | | | | 1 53 a | 8 29 a |
| Sat. 29 | St. Michael—Michaelmas day | 5 51 | 5 49 | 2 32 m | 9 6 m |
| Sun. 30 | Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity | 5 52 | 5 48 | 3 26 a | 9 17 a |
| | | | | 4 27 m | 10 7 m |
| Oct. Mon. 1 | ..... | 5 52 | 5 47 | 3 26 a | 10 22 a |
| | | | | 5 45 m | 11 41 m |
| Tues. 2 | ..... | 5 52 | 5 46 | 5 9 a | 11 53 a |
| | | | | 6 23 m | 1 24 a |
| Wed. 3 | ..... | 5 53 | 5 46 | 7 0 a | ... |
| | | | | 6 23 m | 1 23 m |
| | | | | 8 45 a | 2 46 a |

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 28, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877.

IF musketry instruction for the Native Army—more especially the theoretical part of it—is of that supreme importance which the musketry authorities declare it to be, it is extraordinary that the Government of India do not give a competent European musketry instructor to every native regiment in the service. Lord Salisbury has expressed, we believe, a vague intention of appointing such officers to native regiments, but time passes without anything being done in the matter, and in the meantime the duties which properly belong to an active subaltern, qualified at Hythe for the purpose, are thrown on wing commanders who have, generally speaking, neither gone through the Hythe course, nor have the time to superintend a branch of military education that necessitates undivided attention and responsibility. Musketry is, in fact, quite a distinct science and duty from that of discipline drill or tactics, and we can hardly wonder if commanding officers of native regiments bitterly deplore the necessity they are now under of sacrificing the drill and appearance of their corps on parade to the shooting on the range, where their officers are almost daily on duty from sunrise to mid-day. But the reason is obvious ; it is because what is a necessity in a European regiment is not admitted to be one in a native ; the fallacy prevails that the Colonel Wing Commander of the last can efficiently perform all a musketry instructor's duties without any prejudice to his own.

Perhaps if these officers were superhuman that expectation would be verified, but unfortunately they are not. They find all a mortal's painful difficulty in keeping the regulations of the army—nine pounds weight of printed matter at their finger's ends—in retaining the whole of the field exercise of their profession in their memories, and in commanding four companies at a time, without the additional duties of musketry, theoretical and practical, and we do not know how the burden can be lightened for them unless by the appointment of a special European officer to relieve them of the burden of the last. It must be remembered that the labour of musketry instruction in a native regiment is far greater than what it is in a European regiment ; everything has to be translated into the vernacular in language to suit the intelligence of the ignorant Indian peasant just recruited from the jungles, and though the trouble of teaching the young idea how to shoot has passed into a proverb, that trouble is comparatively nothing until it is undertaken in Hindoostani. A writer in the *Broad Arrow* has lately very truthfully shown what intensely severe duties musketry instruction, coming on top of others, has inflicted on the old field officers of the Native Army, and his letters have only to be read in order to convince any reasonable being that it is an utter impossibility to expect really good shooting from the Native Army under the system of instruction that is now being pursued in it. Either the wing commander, on whom the duty of instruction falls, must neglect his other duties, and incur the penalty of such neglect, for those of musketry, or he must hurry over the latter in a perfunctory manner ; in either case the discipline of the regiment suffers. An officer cannot be, like Sir Boyle Roche's famous bird, in two places at once, on the range and the parade ground ; nevertheless, it is almost expected that he should be that bird ; it is at any rate certain that he is responsible for what goes on at the range and the parade ground together and at the same time, however far they may be apart. The proper remedy for the evils spoken of is evidently to detach the practice and science of musketry altogether from the other duties of the army, and to place its conduct under the charge of regimental musketry instructors (Europeans) assisted by a native staff of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The expense would be trifling in comparison with the importance attached to good shooting, for it would only entail the pay and allowances of an additional subaltern officer to each native regiment in the service, while it would set free the wing commanders to attend to their own duties of parade and such like, which must now be more or less neglected for those of the range or the lecture room. There are not too many European officers with a native regiment to look after its interior economy ; indeed, it is often said that there are too few ; but how much more must their paucity as regards discipline be felt, when the time that it is necessary they should devote to that discipline is diverted to musketry ? At one time it was thought that the revised code of musketry for the Native Army could be simplified to such an extent, that there would be comparatively little time or labour needed for the instruction of the sepoys ; but the issue of the revised musketry regulations for the Native Army has set this question at rest by the appearance of a volume quite as voluminous, if not more so, than the other. In fact, musketry is a science that cannot be extensively condensed. It is rather one that is always in a state of expansion. There are new details constantly to be added to it, new corrections to be made, and in a regiment there are always new men to be instructed. The new rules are probably as brief and to the point as it is possible to make them ; but they fill a good sized red book for all that—a book which necessitates a great deal of time for an officer to comprehend, much more to impart that comprehension to others. A musketry instructor of a native regiment, *when one is appointed*, will have no sinecure. His work will be of a very onerous character, allowing him very little leisure from one year's end to another, and when this is borne in mind the fact is made all the plainer that his burden is an unfitting one to put upon wing officers of regiments. Most probably the reason that the shooting of native regiments is below the mark is on account of the absence in their instance of musketry instructors—officers who have nothing else to do but to attend to the musketry instruction of their men. In this respect European regiments have an immense advantage over native. Not only have they European captains and lieutenants to watch the men's performances on the range, but they have a special and perfectly qualified instructor as well to give those men the very best tuition that is possible. How different the system in the native corps ? There the wing commander—an old colonel most likely who has never been to Hythe and has no special interest or responsibility in the work—is the only officer available to give instruction, and this he can only *practically* do in the intervals of his other duties—themselves sufficiently onerous. Indeed, when we consider the difference of systems, we are surprised that the native regiments can shoot as well as they do. We can only attribute their successes under their disadvantages to the aptitude most natives display for correct aim and distance. Their eye-sight and nerve is, as the rule, excellent, and many of them are what we might call "born" shots with a better system of tuition, or in other words, with the same advantage European regiments enjoy. The native regiments should run the latter close in shooting, but this they can never do while the burden of their tuition is thrown upon officers with many other important duties to look after for every one of which they are held quite as strictly responsible as for musketry.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 7TH SEPT.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Gwalior, Commander J. C. Babot, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 7th Sept. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton—Mr J Brown, Hon. H Reynolds, Mr J Clarke, Miss R Ellis, Messrs E Catchpole, W Russell, A Pottle, J Sallnow, H Saw, T H Parry, C Dobbin, J Caunt Dr & Mrs Lloyd, Surgeon-Major Doyle, Mr and Mrs Hill, Messrs J G Osborne, J Roxburg, Scoble, and Mrs Goslet.
From Venice—Messrs J C Warner, J F Maxwell, W O Clarke, F Clarke, R Sewell, and Jefferson.
From Brindisi—Messrs H Marsh, M Simpson, H O Hallett, L Campbell, Surgeon-Major King, Mr and Mrs Massey, Miss Knowles, Surgeon and Mrs Sinclair, Captain Owen and Dr Bellanny.
From Suez—Mr Masoutti.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

WE have had speeches from two or three prominent political men during the week. Mr. Gladstone has brought his season of performances at Hawarden to a conclusion, and Liberal excursionists must for the future take their tea and shrimps in some other place than the gardens and the grounds of the ex-Premier. The most remarkable part of his speech was the admission that some Russian soldiers may have committed atrocities, and that the Bulgarians did probably indulge, in a moment of triumph, in attacks upon the Turks which have brought about bloody retaliation. Mr. Roebuck has also been speaking. He has delivered one of his characteristic harangues, and supported with vehemence the strong opinions he has over and over again expressed in favour of the Foreign Policy of the Government. However, the views of Mr. Roebuck have by this time ceased to exercise much influence, and any weight he may possess is due principally to respect for his great years and long services. The position of Sir Charles Dilke, who has also been addressing his constituents during the week, is very different. The member for Chelsea has been improving in popular estimation within the last year or two. He began as a rabid Republican, but he has been gradually modifying his opinions until he has become a fit candidate for a portfolio. Of the Radical wing in the House of Commons there can be no doubt that he is a most influential member. He has more sense and fewer crotchets than Mr. Fawcett. Mr. Chamberlain is regarded as more of a platform orator than a sound politician ; and Mr. Joseph Cowen has such strong antipathies, and his broad Liberalism sinks into such narrow prejudices, that he can scarcely ever hope for a commanding position. Sir Charles Dilke has another great aid to success : he is a man of unstiring industry. His manner is not altogether in his favour, as he loves too much to play the patron, but he may change this for the better. In his speech a few nights ago to his constituents he expressed what is undoubtedly the popular view with regard to the Eastern Question. He admitted that he had no love for the Turks and no faith in their rule. But he disclaimed quite as much that unquestioning confidence in the civilizing influences of Russia and that belief in the lofty motives of her designs, which Mr. Gladstone tried to make popular. Sir Charles also expressed commendable anxiety for the protection of our Empire in Egypt, India, and the Mediterranean. Finally, we have had a couple of speeches from Lord Derby. The Foreign Secretary spoke very briefly on the Eastern Question, and his opinion may be summed up by quoting the figure of speech by which he illustrated our position to that of the two belligerents. They, he said, were down in a ditch, and although we were anxious to get them out of it if we could, we were determined not to be dragged down along with them ourselves. These sentences of Lord Derby are the best answer to

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26, 10 p.m.

Colonel Moore, late Cotton Commissioner, acts for Major Trueman as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

Very heavy rain has fallen in Poona and Kirkee this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

## TURKISH MOVEMENT INTO ROUMANIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Latest advices from the seat of war state, that Turkish troops have occupied a strategic hold on the Roumanian side of the Danube opposite to Silistria.

## THE LOSSES BEFORE PLEVNA.

The total loss sustained by the Russian and Roumanian forces before Plevna has been 27,000 men.

LONDON, SEPT. 25TH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera ..... | 5½ |
| The Manchester Market has been firm. | |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings ..... | 6s. |
| 8½ lbs. do. ..... | 7s. |
| 40s Mule Twist..... | 0-10½d. |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account..... | 95¾ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... | 104¾ |
| Bar Silver..... | 54½ |
| Arrival.—Rajpoot. | |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

| | Greenwich Time. | Average Time in Transit. |
|---|---|---|
| | Hrs. Mts. | Hrs. Mts. |
| FROM UNITED KINGDOM— | | |
| Via Teheran (perfect) ..26th— 2-3 p.m. | 0 46 | |
| ,, Turkey { do. } .. | nil. | nil. |
| ,, Suez { do. } ..26h— 1.35 p.m. | 1 52 | |
| FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE— | | |
| Via Teheran (perfect) .. | nil. | nil. |
| ,, Turkey { do. } ..26 h—11-50 a.m. | 2 20 | |
| ,, Suez { do. } ..26h—11-30 a.m. | 1 21 | |
| FROM CHINA— | | |
| Via Amoor (perfect).. | nil. | nil. |
| ,, Singapore { do. }..26th— 3-20 p.m. | 7 11 | |
| FROM AUSTRALIA—(do. ).. | nil. | nil. |

INDIAN BRANCH.

| | Mar. Hrs. | Mts. | Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta..... | 1 | 25 | 0 | 3 |
| ,, Galle ..... | one in | | 19 | 28 |
| ,, Kurrachee .. | 0 | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| ,, Madras .... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 |

## WEATHER REPORTS—SEPT. 26.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-46 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., ther. max. 81, W. B. 77, min. 73, bar. 29·88. Fall of rain 2 inches 75 cents.

CANVAR, 6 P.M.—Weather rainy—equally, wind E.E. 5 to 7, ther. 81, bar. 30·3. Fall of rain 62 cents.

MANGALORE, 7-10 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S., S. E., S. S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 48 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-40 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. E., ther. 90, bar. 29·93.

VENGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. E., ther. 88. Fall of rain 35 cents.

## FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

| | Colaba: In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Byculla: In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, Sept. 26, up to 6 a.m. | 0 10 | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| Previously registered.... | 60 77 | 50 12 | 59 94 |
| Total up to date..... | 60 87 | 50 24 | 60 06 |

## RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand ..Rs. 1-2d. | | per Re. |
| Do. at 2 months' sight 1s. 9¼d. | | ,, |
| Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,1s. 9 7-16d. | | ,, |
| Credits, ,, 2 ,, ,,1s. 9 7-16d. | | ,, |
| Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,1s. 9½d. | | ,, |
| Documents ,, 3 ,, ,,1s. 9¼d. | | ,, |

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers with will find the War Telegrams from the daily the leading articles, conveniently arranged in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Overland Summary, published every Friday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free).....Rs. 12

Single Copy.....As 4

SIR W. MERRYWETHER leaves Government House, Poona, this morning, Thursday, for Bombay. He travels in the Governor's saloon carriage. Sir William leaves Bombay on Monday next for England by the mail steamer.

THE Government has made a nice mess of its interference with the grain trade. By exaggerating the wants of Madras, and pouring food incessantly into that Presidency by railway and steamers without regard for the necessities of other parts of India, it has not only injured the trade of Bombay but has so glutted the Madras market that we now hear of ships that had gone from Calcutta with rice being ordered to take their cargoes home because prices have fallen too low in Madras to yield any profit.

CAPTAIN STEWART, H. M.'s 66th Foot, has been ordered to proceed to Sholapore on Famine Relief duty.

YOUNG MARVIN CHUZZLEWIT used to think that every other man in America was either a Colonel or a General, and the *Times* appears to think that Khans are about as common in India as they are in Tartary. Here is a unique cutting from its Bombay telegraphic intelligence: "The Government has sanctioned an arrangement by which the state of Baroda is to continue the Baroda line to Pahlunpore, and the Khan is to fortify it!" ! ! What Khan can the *Times* possibly mean? Surely not the Khan of Khelat, for it would be rather hazardous to allow the chief of the Beloochees and Brahooes to erect fortifications on a peaceful line running through British territory.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Bangalore on the 23rd inst., says :—"The cry here is loud against the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, of Mysore, and for Colonel Sankey. There has been plenty of rain almost everywhere, but it is not thought that prices can fall much till January or so. The Madras people seem to have confidence in the Duke of Buckingham, and visit all their wrath on Sir B. Temple, who, they say, failed altogether to realise the situation or to believe it possible that the S. W. monsoon would fail."

THE state of things in a portion of Central India is no doubt very critical, and a letter from Jhansi, dated the 20th inst., reports distressing scenes :—"Streams of natives pour through this station daily in the direction of Bhopal and Malwa, and I do not think I shall be overstepping the mark if I state that hundreds of thousands have passed through since June last, when a few stragglers might have been seen wending their way southward; since then they have been ever on the increase, and now thousands may be seen any evening camped on the roadsides near the station. They are accompanied by hackeries and cattle, and all their household goods of course; and several that I have spoken to on the subject state, that they have no intention of returning. Few if any of the natives of Jhansi have moved, the greater portion of them have come from the Gwalior district."

THE ship St. George, that lately arrived in a dismasted and damaged condition at the Hooghly, appears to owe her misfortune to the want of a pilot at the Sandheads. She, with many other vessels, was outside for days waiting to get a pilot to take her into safety, and she ultimately grounded somewhere at the head of Locorn's channel, the captain being unable through heavy weather, a strong set, and the vessel being in ballast, to keep an offing. Several captains of ships in port have expressed surprise that no attempt seems to have been made by the Bankshall authorities to organise some system, by which ships might be taken into safety at Sangor, when there were no pilots on the station, and not left outside at the mercy of the winds and waves. A few pilots, with a small steamer at their command, might do a great deal if properly employed and instructed, as long as the present dearth of pilots exists.

IT is stated that Major C. Hunter, R.A., of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, has been recommended for the new appointment of Superintendent of Military stores at the India Office.

*Truth* says :—"I am, indeed, sorry to hear that ill-health is likely to compel Mr. Delane to retire from the editorship of the *Times*. I think I am correct in saying that in the event of his deeming such a course to be imperatively necessary, he will be succeeded in the editorial chair by Mr. Henry G. Calcraft, the present head of the Railway Department in the Board of Trade."

*Mayfair* says :—"No secret is being made in German Government circles of the warm sympathies prevailing there for Russia. The Emperor William feels every defeat of the Russians very sorely, and Prince Reuss has not been disavowed by his Government on account of the energetic manner in which he acts on behalf of Russian interests in Constantinople. His reports upon Turkish atrocities are much relished in the fatherland. He and Mr Layard, I am told, have repeatedly clashed. It is positively stated that Mr. Layard is daily losing in influence."

IN the Geographical Department of the British Association, which recently met at Plymouth, a paper was read by Captain H. C. Marsh (Bengal Cavalry) on his journey overland to India in 1872, *via* Meshed, Herat, Candahar, and the Bolan Pass. The chief interest of this paper lay in the graphic description which the author gave of the scenery and people of the region he travelled through, and the manner in which he was received by the civil and military authorities of Afghanistan, who treated him as a British officer, although travelling in his private capacity. He was well received and kindly entertained at Herat and Candahar, but was refused entry into Cabul on account of his not having the required permission to travel from his own Government, and was compelled to take the lower road into India *via* Quette, Khelat, and the Bolan Pass. It was with great difficulty he was able to find guides to conduct him through the pass, owing to the fear of the robber tribes who intest it; and, having at length engaged one native courageous enough to undertake the task, he completed the journey, unmolested, by a hurried march of forty miles without stopping. A paper followed, 'On Bashakardi in Western Baluchistan,' by Mr. [illegible] author made two pro[illegible] previously almost u[illegible] remarkable country, w[illegible]ing the line of telegra[illegible] runs through Baluchistan [illegible]although small in area, Bash[illegible]tains all the distinctiveness of a l[illegible]ountry. It is so exclusively mountainous [illegible]o animals except the donkeys of the country can carry loads in it. The paths are intricate and so little used by the sparse population that strangers cannot find them. The excess of the natives of the surrounding country is thus, to a certain extent, barred; and there is in the disposition of Bashakardis a mixture of pride and cowardice, added to intense ignorance, which makes them slow to mix with strangers. Mr. Floyer went on to speak of the general grotesqueness and barrenness of the hugh crags which compose this district, and which take from the oxides of iron and lead they contain almost every colour of the rainbow. The remains of massive forts and extensive burying grounds were described, and the fauna of the country stated to consist chiefly of ibex, mountain sheep, bears, and porcupines. The population was estimated at 2,000, about half of whom were slaves. It is, however, many years since any new slave blood has been introduced, and Mr. Floyer was inclined to think that the ancestors of the present slaves did not come from Africa, but though some of the men are very dark, in no where are thick lips or woolly hair. A wealthy Bashakardi, such as the governor of a province, has about 100 slaves, a few of whom carry arms and remain near his person, while the rest are distributed about in six or seven little mat villages, where they sow maize, wheat and beans, cultivate date-trees and tend goats and a few small sheep. On the least rumour of fighting or disturbance of any sort, they retire into some lofty mountain fastness, where they have previously assured themselves of the existence of water. The country is divided into six provinces, which are simply so many clusters or ranges of mountains. These are: Mazz to the north; Turoser, with the capital in the centre; Gave and Jarmint to the east; Pisgh to the south; and Jangda to the west. These provinces are each under a governor, all of whom till recently submitted to a head chief at Anguhran, the capital. Seif Allah Khan, however, the late ruler, in pursuit of a blood-feud of long standing, shot down on his own threshold four of the leading members of the family of Ghulam Abbas, Governor of Daroser; and this family having obtained help from the Persian Government, which always keeps an eye on such matters, Seif Allah Khan was driven into hiding, though his tribe were so powerful that he could not be dispossessed of his extensive date-groves. After this the Governor of Kirman sent a tax-collector (one sent some [illegible] before had been murdered), and, through [illegible] Persians promised Governor Pingh, [illegible] they collected about 1000 to make head [illegible] roughly three krans per head, from tomans, being population who could be induced to all the fr[illegible] vicinity of Anguhran is almost the only pa[illegible] space in the country. It is situated at the confluence of two huge torrent-beds, in the fertile silt of which, walled up from the winter freshets, are thousands of very superior date-trees. Here, as elsewhere, the only places available for cultivation are the deposits of silt in the beds of torrents. The climate is almost like that of England, though rather warmer; lime, orange, and fig trees are grown, and willow; a kind of pepper and pomegranate tree thrive. The peculiarity of the scanty vegetation of the hills themselves is the unusual abundance of powerfully-scented plants. The general elevation of the country is 3,000 feet, sloping down to the east and up to the north. The only trade is the occasional export of Sumaiti, a small red wheat, to Minab and dates to Jask, in return for which the inhabitants get salt, beads, coarse powder, and salt fish, and a very little calico. They make and wear a very coarse cotton cloth kilt and rope sandals of bruised palm-leaves; their arms are sword, shield, gun, and dagger. The Bashakard dialect is similar to that of the Makran Baluch, described by Mr. Pierce in the *Proceedings* of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; but it is much more correct, and contains many words the derivation of which Mr. Floyer could not ascertain.

## THE CLIMATIC INFLUENCE OF TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish, with your permission, to offer a few remarks on your article of the 18th inst., relating to "Trees and Forests." You admit that forests do influence the climate of a country in many ways, but think that there is perhaps a tendency to exaggerate this influence. As an example of this tendency, you say that there is a general belief in the power of forests to greatly increase rainfall; yet further on you say that indirect reasons advanced generally [illegible] assumption. You say that direct experiment has not proved that forests do increase the quantity of rain. Even admitting this to be true, it must be recollected that the carrying out of such an experiment entails the creation of a forest on ground perfectly bare of trees and therefore requires many years for the completion. You doubt whether planting round fields and along road sides, and what I call individual planting, would be of much use as a corrective of drought, and the reason for this doubt appears to be that you believe that the influence of trees on climate is dependent in great measure, if not entirely, on their being grown in dense masses. You attribute nearly all that influence to the existence of humus. But we must bear in mind the words of Humboldt, quoted by Mr. Morant in your paper of the 18th instant. And while admitting the immense influence of large tracts of forest on climate and water supply of a country, I think that individually and collectively the powers attributed to them by that savant. Further on you say that in planting in the way proposed by Mr. Morant, trees were resorted to, protection from wind, sun, and heavy rain, would be lost either partially or entirely. We, Mr. Morant in his letter of the 17th inst., does not require trees on the hills and mountains, trees on command the banks of rivers and streams, trees on roads and gairans, trees on the sides and [illegible] and above all trees [illegible] to the Ponds fields." He in another [illegible] could be exercised Collectorate alone 4 [illegible] were made on the boundaries [illegible] out, [illegible] as is proposed by Mr. Morant, [illegible] that protection [illegible] be obtained [illegible] face of the cesspools trees round [illegible] way of the would lop [illegible] to prevent this and to protect [illegible] special legislation is required. [illegible] particularly affect [illegible] withdrawing sources [illegible] state, protection from [illegible] as proposed by Mr. Morant [illegible] the objection that crops would [illegible] ing? Plants require certain [illegible] to enable them to grow, and these they ground by their roots, but a great [illegible] sustenance is drawn from the air [illegible] water, ammonia, and carbonic acid gas [illegible] form wood, and azote go with inorganic substances [illegible] back to fruit, flowers and leaves, and oxygen is [illegible] the earth the air. Trees having roots going deep [illegible], have been [illegible] of *Procopis Spicigera*, for instance, [illegible] the end traced downwards for 66 feet without finding [illegible] of it) obtain supplies of inorganic matter [illegible] from sources *far below* those which supply the [illegible] grain crops, and consequently cannot be said to rob [illegible] The twigs, leaves, flowers and fruit which trees [illegible] contain much inorganic matter which they give to the [illegible] soil, and these by decomposition set free carbonic acid gas, so that trees take from depths—the crops which [illegible] their short roots cannot reach—the elements requisite for their growth, and give them to the surface [illegible] where they can be and are assimilated by grain crops. Trees, few or many, all act in this way, and every tree [illegible] increasing the extent of the circulation of inorganic matter and moisture adds to the richness of the [illegible] soils, hence the fine crops taken off newly-cleared land, where, if trees do impoverish soil, one should look for but indifferent ones.

PROFES[illegible]

Poona, Sept. 21.

# BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 22nd September, was 51 feet 7 tenths; total rainfall up to date 51 inches 38 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet; total rainfall up to date was 65 inches 68 cents.

WE understand on good authority that the property known as the *Lal Baugh*, containing about 95,000 square yards, has been purchased by Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit for the sum of Rs. 80,000, through Messrs. Jehangeerjee Hormusjee and K. R. Kola, of the firm of Messrs. R. Kolajee & Co., estate and house agents.

A DISHONEST DHOBY.—Yesterday, a Hindoo dhoby, named Mahadoo Bapoo, was sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, to fourteen days' hard labour in the Common Jail, on being convicted of criminal breach of trust in respect of one table cloth and two cotton sheets belonging to Mr. W. H. Sargent.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a Hindoo lad employed at a bone factory at Chimboor. It appears that while sitting on an axle of a bone roller on that morning, the deceased's right arm was accidentally caught in the cog-wheel of the roller and was crushed up to the elbow. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired four hours after admission from the effects of the injury he had sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

## DEATH OF COLONEL BAIGRIE.

THE unexpected death of Major-General R. Baigrie, C. B., Quarter-Master-General, Bombay Army, has cast quite a gloom over the station of Poona. He had been feeling sick only on Monday, and he died on Tuesday morning by the bursting of a blood-vessel. He was a great favourite with the community; his fine taste and genial manners endeared him to many, and he was always remembered as one of the circle of high-toned officers whom Lord Napier of Magdala drew around him. He was quite a young officer, having only become a Colonel in the Staff Corps on the 20th November 1874. We can hardly believe that [illegible] shall never see him again, and we would fain tarry [illegible]und the pleasant memories that surround him.—*Deccan Herald.*

## CHAMPION ATHLETIC MEETING.

WE are requested to state that the races, &c., advertised to come off yesterday, have been postponed till to-day on account of rain.

The cricket ball event will be at 4-30. High Jump at 4-45. Hurdles (final heat) 5-15. Shot 5-20. One mile, 6 p.m. Weather permitting.

The band of the Marine Battalion will play during the evening.

We are also requested to correct the mistake of ascribing the Challenge Cup for the quarter mile race to the munificence of the Gymkhana. It was presented by the merchants of Bombay and is unequalled in its chaste design and skilful workmanship.

## PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

LIST of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

| Names. | No. of Pallies Candy | ₹ one in Rs. | Names. | No. of Pallies Candy | ₹ one Candy in Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT— | | | RICE— | | |
| Khundwa ..... | 2½ | 48 | Jeerasal ..... | 2½ | 60 |
| Pisi ..... | 3½ | 38 | Bengal ..... | 2½ | 56 |
| Bunsi ..... | 2½ | 56 | Inferior quality .. | 5 | 55 |
| | | | Patni .. ..... | 8 | 44 to 46 |
| GRAM— | | | | | |
| Jumbosuri ..... | 3 | 40 | ODDID— | | |
| Ghati ..... | 3½ | 35 | Nagpore ..... | 2½ | 40 |
| Surati ..... | 3 | 34 | Gogari ..... | 2½ | 38 |
| Kurrachee ..... | 3½ | 32 | Cawnpore ..... | 2½ | 38 |
| | | | MUG— | | |
| BAJREE— | | | Dutches ..... | 2½ | 52 |
| Mulkapuri ..... | 2½ | 46 | Kurrachee ..... | 2½ | 45 |
| Kurrachee ..... | 3 | 40 | DAL— | | |
| JOWAREE— | | | Gouri Toor dal. | 2½ | 60 |
| Barsi ..... | 3½ | 32 | Dry ditto. .. | 2½ | 40 |
| Surati ..... | 3½ | 37 | Gram dal..... | 2½ | 46 |

4 seers make 1 pallie, 17 pallies make 1 phurs, and 8 phurs make 1 candy.

## REDUCING NUMBERS OF RELIEF LABOURERS AFTER FALL OF RAIN.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 24th September 1877.

RESOLUTION.

The decrease (9,399) in the total number of relief labourers (9,52,259) in the several districts of the Presidency, as shown by the returns for the week ending the 20th September,—though appreciable being nearly four per cent. on the whole—is yet not so considerable as might have been anticipated in reference to the rains which have fallen since the end of August in the affected districts. In the Kaladgi district only has the decrease been very marked, and even there the number of relief labourers (87,619) is very large.

Though the reduction of the number of persons attending works, still Government wish that their immediate consideration be invited to estimate the effect which the recent [illegible] day or two previously notified his intention to tender his submission to the Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, the Visitor Apostolic, with the view of returning to the centre of Catholic Unity, His Holiness the Pope, in despite of whose prohibition he had been consecrated and sent out to Malabar by the Patriarch of Babylon. Owing to peculiar difficulties he laboured under, he could not get coolies to take his luggage with him, and was therefore obliged to leave it in the room he there occupied, which, as also his boxes, he carefully locked and took the keys with him. Within the week after his departure, as well as sundry fruitless applications to recover his [illegible] and at last was forced to invoke the Dewan's assistance. The Dewan referred the matter to the Sessions Judge, and that officer, in his turn, deputed the [illegible] to effect the recovery of the property. The [illegible] Bishop's luggage, which was found to consist of [illegible] Statements (from Rs. 38 upwards) [illegible] differ from those in the Traffic be some claim which, owing [illegible] years, had to be settled. [illegible] Railway, for instance, [illegible] half [illegible] of 88,[illegible] instance, the expenditure from the [illegible] reduced by contributions to the [illegible] from funds raised from the [illegible] previous years, and in the case of the Eastern Bengal, the earnings, 31,000*l.*, from the *steamers* used by the Company are not included in the *railway* returns.

(*To be continued.*)

* The earnings of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway would also have to be [illegible] from Revenue to repairs to the Nerbudda and Saburmutee Bridges.

† With regard to the South Indian, it should be remarked that a great portion of the line has only just been opened, and also that a loss of 18,441*l.* was incurred, and charged to Revenue, by the sale of broad gauge rolling stock, which they no longer required, on account of the adoption of the metre gauge on their line.

‡ The earnings of this line would have been [illegible] by 20,000*l.* [illegible] the [illegible] on the bridges for protective works [illegible]

## DEATH OF COLONEL BAIGRIE.

DURING the year 1876-77, the capital expenditure on the guaranteed railways was 879,865*l.* The accounts of the State lines have only been received up to the end of October last. At that time a sum of 2,946,947*l.* had been expended on them since the 1st January 1876. It may be estimated that by the end of the year a further sum of 553,053*l.* had been appropriated to works in hand, making a total of about 3,500,000*l.* for the year. The greater part of the expenditure of guaranteed capital took place on the extensions of the South Indian, to which line, as before stated, nearly three hundred miles were added. On most of the railways very little was spent, and with regard to some, the total amount has been reduced by the sale of stores to other lines, as well as the transfer to revenue account of the value of such as were required for working and maintenance purposes.

During the current year more capital will be required on the open lines for the purchase of an additional stock of locomotives and waggons to meet increased traffic, and for the new bridge over the Nerbudda river on the Bombay and Baroda Railway. The development of the resources of the country which is now taking place and the large traffic which has ensued, points to the probability of more expenditure in future years for the additional accommodation and means of transport that will be required.

The loss on exchange which the guaranteed lines was incurred were the Northern Bengal, the Punjab Northern, and the Indus Valley.

The total amount of capital that had been expended at the end of the year (adopting the estimate above made for the months of November and December on the State lines) was 109,364,867*l.*, of which 94,272,265*l.* was on account of guaranteed, and 15,092,602*l.* on account of State lines. The details are given in the accompanying statements, prepared in the Accounts Departments of this Office.

The total amount of guaranteed capital that had been raised up to the 31st March last was 94,832,562*l.*, of which 94,272,121*l.* consisted of share capital, 4,766,300*l.* of debentures, 5,422,458*l.* of debenture stock, and 289,683*l.* of capital not bearing interest.

The rates of interest paid on the several descriptions of capital, and the amounts thereof, were as follows, on the 31st March last :—

| | | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Share capital | at 5 per cent..... | 82,630,969 |
| ,, | ,, 4½ ,, ..... | 1,243,152 |
| ,, | ,, 4¼ ,, ..... | 500,000 |
| Debentures | ,, 4½ ,, ..... | 183,450 |
| ,, | ,, 4¼ ,, ..... | 2,096,460 |
| ,, | ,, 4 ,, ..... | 2,486,450 |
| Debenture Stock | ,, 4½ ,, ..... | 1,925,000 |
| ,, | ,, 4 ,, ..... | 3,497,458 |
| Capital not bearing interest ..... | | 289,683 |
| | | £94,832,562 |

| | £ |
|---|---|
| *Premium on share capital and debentures ..... | 562,363 |
| *Less*, discount on debenture stock, viz. :— | |
| Stock issued as shown above .....5,422,458 | |
| Cash received in respect thereof .....5,129,878 | |
| | 292,580 |
| | £269,083 |

REVENUE.

The net revenue derived from the railways during the year 1876 was 4,564,839*l.*, compared with 3,947,869*l.* of the previous year. The State lines, 935 miles in length, earned 113,401*l.*, and the guaranteed lines, 6000 miles in extent earned 4,451,422*l.* According to the account given below, the guaranteed interest advanced during the year 18 amounted to 4,634,292*l.*, so that there was a difference only of 182,870*l.* between that and the receipts. But inasmuch as certain lines [illegible] profits to the amount of 833,176*l.* had that sum (after deducting 19,838*l.*, contributed to the Provident Fd of the East Indian Railway) had to be returned to the Companies. In the previous year the difference between receipts and guaranteed interest was 1,073,882*l.*, and the half surplus profits amounted to 173,506*l.* The net amount charged against the revenues of the country for the two years was therefore in 1877, 1,247,338*l.*, in 1876, 588,467*l.* This is a large improvement, and full of encouragement for the future. During the past year the famine in Bengal caused a large movement of grain from [illegible] which added considerably to the traffic of the [illegible] Great Indian Peninsula, and the [illegible] positions of the [illegible] respective of this explanation of part of the [illegible] been a large demand for wheat and [illegible] the cultivation of land for the [illegible] demand is annually extending. [illegible] signs of a [illegible]dy advance, not only in the [illegible] economical management of the railways, enabled Sir John Strachey to make the following statement on the 15th March, when he observed that he regarded the progress of the railways as one of the most hopeful features connected with the future of our [illegible] The returns relating to the traffic of the past year, which have already been received, justify the expectation that the guaranteed interest advanced by the [illegible] be covered by the net receipts, even after [illegible] surplus profits due to the Companies. [illegible] will be stated in the Annual Revenue [illegible] Account, as a deficit payable out of the revenues of the year ends with the 31st December. The [illegible] each half year ending the 31st December, and the guaranteed [illegible] also on those [illegible]ays. From these last [illegible] above given [illegible] are derived.

[illegible] guaranteed lines, for the [illegible] with 7,113,886*l.* of the [illegible] 3,976,996*l.*, compared [illegible] cent., as against 49 [illegible]

[illegible] lines amounted to [illegible], and the expenses to [illegible] being 73 per cent. as [illegible]

[illegible] together were thus [illegible] 4,564,839*l.*, leaving, as [illegible] 588*l.*

[illegible] distributed most to these [illegible] Indian, but others are [illegible] that before [illegible] prosperity and there is [illegible] long the earnings of [illegible] the guarantee [illegible] will cover the [illegible]

[illegible] these under- [illegible] 94,270,000*l.*, the [illegible] would be 4*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

| | Per Cent. per annum. £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| [illegible] of the East In- [illegible] | 7 6 0 |
| [illegible] earned ..... | 6 9 0 |
| [illegible] Bengal ..... | 5 3 0 |
| [illegible] Baroda and [illegible] Indian" ..... | 5 16 6 |
| [illegible] | 3 11 0 |
| [illegible] Rohilkund, [illegible] | 2 9 0 |
| [illegible] | 3 7 0 |
| [illegible] | 3 6 0 |

[illegible] to the amount of [illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | 651,864 |
| [illegible] first half year)..... | 135,516 |
| [illegible] India (in the first [illegible] | 20,343 |
| [illegible] | 25,847 |

[illegible] retained by the Government.

[illegible] that the financial results of [illegible] branches of the Bombay and Baroda [illegible] the satisfactory, the receipts having [illegible] guaranteed interest on the capital. [illegible] of that Company in India, and of Mehemet [illegible] of the separate accounts of the main [illegible] railway, shows that the main line [illegible] at 68 per cent., the Wudwan extension [illegible] Dakor branch 6·23 per cent. per [illegible] that "while this expenditure [illegible] lines is essential to the financial [illegible] in this country, the results realized [illegible] and extensions prove that [illegible] economically constructed branches [illegible] districts, not only stimulate [illegible] productive energies of the people, who [illegible], placed in easier communication [illegible] and centres of commerce, but [illegible] prosperity, they become directly beneficial [illegible] of the main undertaking." [illegible] general, giving the particulars of [illegible] of each railway for the year, [illegible] The statements given [illegible] in yielded by the railways, after all [illegible] with the concurrence of Government [illegible] differ from those in the Traffic [illegible] and Statistical Abstract.

## EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

### HEADS OF ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Sept. 7.)

SOME important successes have been gained by the Russians in Bulgaria. Loftcha has been taken from the Turks, who have also been repulsed at Poliaat, near Plevna.

In Asia Minor on the Black Sea the Russians have evacuated Bukhum Kaleh.

The Russians maintain their position in the Shipka Pass, where there have been one or two heavy artillery duels.

The Roumanian Army has crossed the Danube.

Servia is expected to operate with the Russians against Osman Pasha.

Protests have been made by Austria and England against this breach of neutrality on the part of Prince Milan.

It seems to be a general conviction with the Russians, whose armies are suffering from disease and disaffection, that the war cannot be finished without a second campaign.

M. Thiers died on Monday, Sept. 3, quite suddenly. His death will seriously diminish the chances of the Republican party at the forthcoming elections.

It is announced that M. Grevy will be the Republican candidate for the Presidency if Marshal MacMahon's Government is defeated at the elections.

M. Thiers was to have had a State funeral, but there have been party differences as to its conduct, and the idea is abandoned.

In Berlin and Vienna the news of M. Thiers's death has caused some anxiety lest it should be followed by movements dangerous to the peace of Europe.

No event of political importance has taken place. Mr. Gladstone delivered another speech to the members of a local Liberal club at Hawarden on Saturday, Sept. 1, and Sir Charles Dilke addressed his constituents at Chelsea, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, supporting, the conclusion of his speech, the idea of an alliance between Austria, France, and England.

The amount now subscribed to the Indian Famine Relief Fund is more than £100,000. Special collections were made in many churches last Sunday for the fund, and more will be made Sunday next, Sept. 9.

Sir W. H. Gregory, late Governor of Ceylon, was entertained at a public dinner given in his honour on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at Galway.

There is a serious strike of cotton-mill operatives at Bolton.

The harvest, generally, is bad, and a great rise in the price of bread is looked for.

A fire broke out in a piano manufactory at New York on Monday; fifty lives were lost, and great damage was done.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Trouville on Aug. 31, and remains there some time longer.

General Grant, ex-President of the United States, visited Edinburgh on Saturday last, when the freedom of the city was conferred upon him.

Mr. E. Cunard, 10th Hussars, has been killed by a fall from his pony while playing in a polo match.

Partridge shooting commenced on Saturday, Sept. 1, birds being plentiful in the South and West of England.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—M. Thiers; Sir Francis Hicks; Sir W. H. N. L. Clarke Travers, Bart.; Col. T. P. Waterman, Ben. S. C.; Capt T. Lavie, Mad. Ret.; the Rev. W. L. Onslow, Rector of Sandringham; Surg.-Maj. W. Scott, Mad. Ret.; Admiral A. P. Hamilton; Col. G. A. L. Blankinsop; Col. R. P. Dawson, L. L. for Londonderry; Rt. Hon. Phillips, Recorder of Pontefract; J. G. Fry, late of Foo-Choo.

## THE WAR—SUMMARISED FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7TH.

BOTH the combatants in the Russo-Turkish war have during the last eight or ten days obtained important successes. The Turks have been successful in a severely contested battle on the Lom, and the Russians have captured the important position of Loftcha, to the south of Plevna. The Turks assumed the offensive last week both on the east and on the west. On Thursday, the 30th of August, Mehemet Ali attacked the Russian position on the Lom; and on the following day Osman Pasha advanced from Plevna to Pelishat, ten miles on the road to Tirnova, and attempted to storm the Russian entrenchments, while the garrison of Loftcha made a sortie and fell upon the Russians at Kadikoi. Mehemet Ali's movement led to a severe engagement, which was witnessed by correspondents of several of the English papers, who all agree in stating that the Turks were victorious. The *Times* correspondent with the Turkish army describes the battle as follows :—

Early this (Thursday) morning Nedjib Pasha advanced from Aladjin near Osmanli, with three brigades, two batteries of artillery, two squadrons of cavalry, and one brigade of infantry reserve. The Commander-in-Chief and Prince Hassan took up a position with their staff on a high hill immediately north of Yenikoi, and standing there saw the whole action. This hill was taken from the Russians last week, and commands an uninterrupted view from Rasgrad to beyond Osman Bezar. The Russians opened fire about nine o'clock on the advancing Turks from batteries in the rear of Gagova in the valley called Kutchelea, not marked on the map. Nedjib steadily advanced, and entered the burning village of Saalna by 11-30. The retreating Russians were hotly pressed, and retired precipitately to Hassanlar, from where they made a vigorous stand. Sabit Pasha created a diversion by attacking Haydarkeui. The Russians had a battery of three guns to their right near Haydarkeui. They made splendid practice at the advancing Turks and Egyptians, but the latter pushed on and carried the village on the right and left of the village in really workmanlike style. The engagement now became general, and it extended over some fifteen miles. The heavy and continued roll of the fire of the skirmishers was heard along the line from Bastkoi to Yenikoi. Here they found Karahassankeui was in flames. The Russians gradually gave way, the Turks redoubled the energy of their attack. At five the enemy were scampering out of Hayerkoi, and horses were brought up to pursue them. Here they found the Turkish battery, making splendid practice, fired just as the guns were taken off, and one gun was struck with the last shell. The Turks cheered and dashed through the burning village and away to the right, driving the Russians in front of them. The Russian camps were hastily cleared out, two guns covering their retreat and making excellent practice. But Turks and Egyptians still scampered over the ground in fine style. The Russians were now in full retreat in every direction, and when down the Turks had proved for the second time not only capable of meeting the Russian in the open, but also of driving him from strongly entrenched positions. It ten days the Russians have lost the magnificent double position of Loftcha and the Kara Lom. What may happen next no one knows.

The severest struggle of the day took place at the village of Karahassankoi. Mehemet Ali Pasha says in his official report that the fight there was of a desperate character, and that the village was taken and retaken several times—the Russian report says six times—before the Turks finally obtained possession of it. The *Daily News* correspondent on the Russian side says that the true character of the engagement was not that of a battle in which forces that may be deemed tolerably equal tried their strength, but rather that of a stubborn resistance offered by a small to a vastly superior force, continued long after the hope of a successful issue of the struggle had passed away. The Russian commander, General Leonoff, had only 8,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and ten guns, and was attacked by 12,000 Turks more than that number not taking part in the engagement. The Russians were continually outflanked, and at often as they hoped they had defended a position against the enemy in front, saw battalions passing on the right hand and the left to positions in their rear. The Commander of the 13th Corps did not think fit to send more than 300 troops to the support of General Leonoff, reserving his men for the defence of more important positions. In the estimate of the losses on either side there is a wide discrepancy. Mehemet Ali, in his despatch to the Porte, acknowledges that he lost 3,000 men in killed and wounded, and reckons the Russian loss at 4,000, but in the Russian account of the battle General Leonoff is represented as reaching headquarters at eight in the evening, and bringing all the wounded—400 in number—with him.

Baker Pasha was in the battle, and had two horses shot under him. Mehemet Ali, in his official report, says that "the English officer, Baker Pasha, greatly distinguished himself," and he has since received the Order of the Osmanlie.

About the movements of Mehemet Ali since this battle there is a good deal of uncertainty. According to the latest information his advanced guard before Rasgrad had driven the Russian left wing from all its positions on the east bank of the Lom, and had occupied the site of Popkoi, on the west bank, which was fired by the Russians previous to its abandonment on Saturday.

The position of Popkoi is, both in a military and a strategical sense, of considerable importance, as it consists of well-wooded heights, commanding the main road which runs through the valley of the Lom, connecting Rustchuk with Osman Bezar, and is only a few miles south of the Russian base at Gagova. Between Gagova and Popkoi stands the village of Polomarca, where the Russian have three battalions of infantry, two batteries, and some cavalry, with strong outposts, numbering altogether probably 3,500 men, and the Turks are now stated to be advancing against this strong position [illegible] infantry

chose to consider it, of the Constitutional Monarchy pronounced by the Duc de Broglie, and they pursued him for this offence with a persistent malice that was the highest tribute to his power. With the Legitimists, as with the *ancien régime* which they represent, his quarrel was irreconcilable, for M. Thiers was emphatically a child of the Revolution of 1789, and, in spite of his Roman policy, the champions of divine right in Church and State could never pardon his practical and sceptical spirit. All these causities were among the commonplaces of political discussion in France, and it is difficult to conceive how public questions will now be argued without reference to them. The respectful homage which M. Thiers attracted during the last four years from Republicans of every shade was, in its way, an equally remarkable testimony to his character. It was strange to see Radicals like M. Gambetta willingly accepting the leadership of the author of the Laws of September, the Chief of the reactionary Opposition in the Legislative Assembly of 1849, and the stern chastiser of the Communalist Insurrection. But M. Thiers was not only the centre towards which all the hopes and fears of French politicians converged; he was also the connecting link between many chapters of history in France which have been separated from one another by revolutionary catastrophes. In the Assembly at Versailles there was no one who like him had not only witnessed but borne a part in the strifes of the Restoration, the July Monarchy, the Republic of 1848, and the Second Empire. He had amassed a wealth of experience, he had attained to a plenitude of power and renown, such as none of his contemporaries had equalled. In spite of the burden of his eighty years, life, it seemed, was fresh in him as ever. Energy, subtlety, dexterity, of management, brilliancy of intellectual display, were gifts as conspicuous in his age as in his youths. His ambition was not quenched, nor was his patriotism cooled. Fortune, indeed, appeared to open to him a new career of gratification to his generous vanity—he was too genuine a Frenchman not to be a little vain—and of service to his country. At this moment when all men's eyes were turned upon him and the political destinies of France were depended upon his authority with the nation, death has laid him low.

There is a character of immaturity in this ending, which is now perhaps felt more acutely than it would have been twelve months ago. Then it was believed that Marshal MacMahon would be content to work with Republican advisers and would gradually liberalize his policy. There was no immediate suggestion in the aspect of affairs that it might be necessary to bring back M. Thiers to the helm. Yet even at that time Frenchmen rested in the unspoken but firmly held conviction that in case of need the country could rely upon the tried capacity, the long experience, the moderation, the prudence, and the political watchfulness of the Statesman who had raised France from her abasement after the peace of 1871. Europe shared this confidence. The character of M. Thiers was an element of stability in the shifting politics of France, upon which foreign Statesmen habitually reckoned. A loss such as this is nothing less than irreparable. It is, indeed, it is felt to be in France, where the Government, with creditable promptitude, have decided to honour the memory of the illustrious dead with a State funeral, to be solemnized under the gilt dome of the Invalides, consecrated to those traditions of military glory of which M. Thiers was the most passionate devotee and the most eloquent rhapsodist. We cannot doubt that France will respond, as Paris has already responded, to this invitation to honour the most remarkable Frenchman the present generation has known. His country cannot forget the services that M. Thiers willingly rendered during the conflict with Germany and the years of depression which followed. Nor are Frenchmen unmindful of his earlier career, which is in truth an epitome of the history of France for more than half a century. Born upwards of eighty years ago, when the passions of the French Revolution were cooling, M. Thiers grew up from childhood to manhood under the iron rule of Napoleon. He was a lad of eighteen when Waterloo overthrew his Imperial hero. The return of the Bourbons was distasteful to him; his humble birth, his literary devotion to Voltaire and the great *libres penseurs* of the 18th. century, his independence of character, and sharpness of wit threw him soon into opposition, literary as well as political. His historical works, no less than his journalism, were aimed at the Bourbons and his opportune boldness in protesting against the ill-fated *Ordonnances* of Charles X. gave him quick Ministerial promotion under the Orleans dynasty. He was only thirty-five when he became Minister of the Interior. Both in home and foreign affairs a certain restlessness allied with his sprightly intelligence made him rather a dangerous adviser, and he was never a favourite with the Citizen King. But by the time he finally retired from office in 1840 he had established a reputation as a Parliamentary leader unsurpassed by that of any contemporary. As chief of the Opposition during M. Guizot's Administration, M. Thiers' fame as an orator increased, while at the same time his "History of the Consulate and the Empire"—the Napoleonic superstition—procured him an immense literary popularity. Under the Second Republic his credit waned, and it was only in part redeemed by his arrest on the night of the Second of December, 1851. For twelve years he, like other distinguished Frenchmen, held aloof from public affairs, which had passed into the hands of the Foreigners and the Moreys. But in 1863, when some small measure of freedom had been given back to France, M. Thiers reappeared as the champion of Parliamentary liberties in the Corps Legislatif, and, though even then advanced in years, his perseverance, his skill in logical fence, his incisive wit, his mastery of phrases, and his imperturbable temper were the admiration of Europe. The Empire knew how dangerous an enemy he was, and hated him in proportion. At last the day of retribution came. M. Thiers, though unfortunately he had fanned the flame of Chauvinist jealousy in France, had protested against the declaration of war, and subsequent collapse of the French arms struck him with unfeigned horror. Then opened the most glorious chapter in his life. Refusing a place in the Government of the National Defence, the indomitable old man accepted the thankless and weary task of seeking to find an ally for his country among the European Powers. But the tortuous policy of Napoleon III. had chopelessly entangled the web of diplomacy, and M. Thiers returned to France. He attempted to negotiate an armistice with the Germans in October, 1870, and had nearly succeeded when the insurrection broke out in Paris and defeated his plans. He was more successful in the following January, when, after the final ruin of French hopes, the Germans consented to suspend hostilities while the Bordeaux Assembly decided upon the question of peace or war.

M. Thiers was elected to the Assembly by 26 Departments. His popularity was amazing. The majority named him Chief of the Executive Power, with full authority to conclude peace. In the negotiations with Germany he laboured hard to secure concessions for France, and it is to his persistence that the retention of Belfort was due. His next task was more arduous. It was to deliver the soil of France as quickly as possible from the presence of the German Army of Occupation by paying off the enormous Indemnity. To this work M. Thiers devoted all his powers. He strove to maintain a truce between contending Parties in the State, so that credit might revive and trade flourish again; and after the suppression of the Communalist insurrection he found this for a while comparatively easy. The confidence which his administration inspired, and the energy with which he appealed to the public spirit of his countrymen, enabled him to achieve his most magnificent success, the loan of three milliards, which was subscribed for fourteen times over. With this assistance the Germans were paid out of the country much more rapidly than any one had supposed it possible and very little to the satisfaction of Prince Bismark. The gigantic financial operation was almost finished when in May, 1873, M. Thiers was overthrown by a coalition of the Monarchical Parties in the Assembly. The reason was obvious. In his Presidential message of November, 1872, M. Thiers had declared in favour of the Republic as a definitive form of government for France and the Monarchists perceived that unless they made haste the country might extend its confidence in M. Thiers to the Government he approved. His defeat did not disturb M. Thiers' equanimity. He took up a dignified position out of office, and though his counsels were ever since of great weight with the Republican coalition, he abstained from interference in the ordinary conflicts of the political arena. No doubt this sagacious and scrupulous conduct brought him increased public confidence. Every blunder that was made by the advisers of Marshal MacMahon, by the Duc de Broglie, M. Buffet, and M. De Fourtou, redounded to M. Thiers' advantage and to the profit of the Party with which he had become more and more thoroughly identified. It is too early to speculate on the fortunes of the Republican Party now that they have to stand alone without the guidance of M. Thiers' sagacity or the shelter of his reputation. But the Republicans' loss is terrible. It is not a fight matter that Republican policy, instead of being represented by M. Thiers' mature wisdom, should be dependent upon the eager temper of Gambetta, who is now without a serious rival. And even the moderation of the Leader of the Left should be developed still further by a new sense of responsibility, it will be long before the mass of the French people can be brought to bestow on the *feu furieux* of days not very distant the trustful affection with which bourgeois and peasant regarded "the liberator of the territory," the aged statesman whose death they are lamenting to-day.

## HOMBURG.

*(Truth.)*

HOMBURG was, when King Blanc reigned, the capital of Bohemia. Under that monarch, the morally lame, halt, and blind of Europe flocked to it. To be respectable was then no title to respect. Indeed, it was somewhat the reverse. A *Chevalier d'Industrie*, who could play high, became at once an eminent personage, and Lord Jadies, whose virtues eat easily upon them, but who dressed gorgeously, and fared sumptuously, were more honoured than the most demure and staid of British matrons. When King Blanc and his cohort of croupiers were forced to succumb to the Prussian armies, and fled, bag and baggage, to the territories of the Prince of Monaco, with whom the disfranchised monarch entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the purses of travellers, his former subjects were in despair. The age of gold and gambling had disappeared, they feared, for ever, and they felt convinced, that their town would gradually sink into an insignificant and obscure Prussian watering-place, with a vast and deserted Kursaal standing in solitary grandeur, like the pillars of the temple of Palmyra, in the wilderness.

England and English respectability have saved them from this dismal fate. Homburg may be politically annexed to Prussia; socially, it forms an outlying province of the British dominions. The severe British matron, the homely British fogey, the gushing British girl, and the worthy British youth, have taken possession of it. Just as the red men in America have fallen back before the advance of the Anglo-Saxon race, so have other nationalities disappeared from Homburg, and left us its undisputed masters. In what was formerly the chosen abode of vice, we revel like moral conquerors, and we display with pardonable pride our national virtues. Homburg is now a beacon set upon a hill. We have garrisoned it with good and worthy Englishmen and Englishwomen, in order that foreign nations may have an opportunity to contemplate and admire our eminent respectability. Whether they do admire it, I am not aware, but, if so, it is at a respectful distance, for they do not venture to disturb, by their presence, our serene self-esteem.

We get up in the morning at an early hour, and drink three glasses of water with a briny taste. The advantage of these waters is, that they are perfectly innocuous, and, therefore, we are able to play at going through a cure, without any danger to our constitutions. Then we retire to our respective lodgings, and sit there until about two o'clock. At this hour we emerge, and listen to a band, playing in the Kursaal, or indulge in the national pastime of lawn tennis, arrayed in a suit of flannels. At six we sit dine. After dinner, we sit upon the terrace of the Kursaal. At ten a deep and solemn silence falls over the place, for we are all in bed and asleep.

It is London in miniature. We are blessed with the light of English Royalty, and we respectfully bask in its rays. To see members of our Royal Family walking about like human beings, of the same clay as ourselves, to hear them speak, as though they were simple mortals, occasionally to catch a glance of them dining, or taking their coffee after dinner, is, as is well known, a thing of joy to English eyes, and we enjoy it to our heart's content. The great and glorious nobility of our native land are also here in considerable force—most affable, and most condescending. If we cannot be the rose, it is pleasant to come in contact with the rose. I drank one of my glasses of water this morning in close proximity to a nobleman. "How well his lordship wears," said Jones, of the Stock Exchange, to me, as he, too, took his morning draught with the Peer, and to Jones and me, the nasty water, quaffed in such company, had all the exhilarating effect of champagne.

Then we have five English bijudges, august beings, who are clad in ermine and horsehair at home. A shooting-jacket here replaces the ermine, and a wideawake the horsehair. I do not recollect having committed any crime, that is likely to bring me before them, but I never can get over an uneasy feeling in their presence. I seem to hear in the air a voice saying: "Prisoner at the bar, after a long and careful trial, you have been found guilty of the crime of which you have been accused. I will not add to your misery by dwelling upon the heinousness of your offence. You are a sad and melancholy instance of a person, who has had many opportunities to do well, but who has preferred to do ill. The laws of your country, which you have wilfully and deliberately violated, must be vindicated. The sentence of the Court upon you is——"

Amongst the judges, is Sir James Hannen, the Rhadamanthus of conjugal frailty. It is amusing to watch the bashful glances of the ladies, as he passes before them. If their husbands are anywhere near, they eye them affectionately, as though to protest against his like, that Sir James will ever be called upon to dissever their bonds. As for the would-be "co-e," in the presence of the judge, they assume an air of absolute indifference to the objects of their wicked and—let us hope—unfaithful affections; indeed, speaking artistically, they seem to me rather to overdo their indifference. We have, too, a Cabinet Minister. No less a person than "the Smith." I mean the Right Honourable Smith, who rules the waves for Britannia. "Come here, I suppose to accustom himself to his duties by taking in water," observed a facetious gentleman to me to-day. But the Germans imagine, that he is here to deposit a crown of flowers upon the tomb of his predecessor, who was buried here a few weeks ago. Poor Ward Hunt! How soon pognate men are forgotten! In the presence of the live Smith, who thinks of the dead Hunt? So it always has been, and so it always will be. If defunct Right Honourables could only wish, a few short weeks after their death, the planet where they have toiled and moiled to make themselves a name, how surprised they would be to discover what a few remember that they ever existed! To speak to one of the Lower Rooms, who are taking a course of waters to purge themselves of the memories of Bigger and Parnell, their name is legion. But the social status of M.P.'s is a thing of the past, and no one takes count of them. Mr. Delane, of the *Times*, is also here, and the M.P.'s watch him with the same reverential awe that the ladies exhibit in the presence of Sir James Hannen.

It must not be supposed, that, because we find ourselves together in a little German watering-place, drinking at the same well, listening to the same band, dining under the same roof, basking under the same sun, and sitting in the evening on the same terrace, that we all know each other. No, indeed. We are all far too *comme il faut* to think of talking to a fellow-countryman, without having been properly introduced to him. The social Hoss of demarcation are as clearly marked out as in London. We recognise the supremacy of the nobility. If we know one of them, we occasionally venture to address him in public, in order to impress the fact on our friends, and, when he is absent, we introduce his name frequently but incidentally, into our conversation. Coteries are numerous, and each coterie looks down, with the loftiest contempt, upon all others. The mild adventurer, who tries to drift into intimacies abroad, in order to renew them in England, is, of course, here, and I never weary of watching his manœuvres. He is usually a man between forty and fifty, dressed with exemplary neatness, and with manners soft and unctuous. His approaches generally commence by an introduction to some plain and middle-aged woman at the springs. To her, he is deferential in the extreme, and listens, morning after morning, to her feeble twaddle. His second step is, to speak to her, when he is sitting with the other members of her coterie on the Kursaal terrace. The next day, he drops into an empty chair by her side, and talks not only to her, but to her friends. The acquaintanceship is nursed by a proposal for a pic-nic in the neighbourhood, for "last year," he went with some friends to a pic-nic at a most beautiful spot, and he knows, therefore, how to arrange everything. I often wonder whether these society-hunters are dropped by their watering place friends on their return to England. I really hope not for their sakes, for there is no guile in them; they are of the fetch and carry species, not only perfectly harmless, but, under proper restraint, even useful. Their aim is to get on by making themselves pleasant and serviceable, and if this were the aim of every one, the world would not suffer. For my part, I never ask persons, with whom I find myself brought in social contact, to have any other virtue, beyond that of being agreeable, whilst I am with them. I am neither their keeper nor their tutor. The most excellent of human beings are, alas, often socially the most insupportable. If I want a pair of boots I go to a man who makes good boots, and not to one who keeps a mother, a wife, a dozen children, and half a dozen maiden aunts from want by making bad boots. And so it is in watering-place relations. If my object is to dawdle away half-an-hour in conversation, I never, if I can avoid it, allow a bore to inflict himself upon me, on account of his numerous public and private virtues. "The most pleasant man that I never met," said Lord Byron, "picked my pocket."

The people at Homburg, whose life seems the greatest burden to them, are those who are made unhappy by not knowing the English grandees who are here. They are would-be exclusives, to whom exclusivism means exclusion. To be snubbed is never very agreeable, but it must be peculiarly disagreeable to those who would like to snub. These people sit apart in little sets, eyeing the grandees, and as disconsolate as the Peri at the gate of Paradise. One of these sets I slightly know. They are conversating on the grandees. If Lord ——passes, I say, "Do you know Lord ——?" "No, we do not know him, but," is the reply, and then follows a long account of some sixteenth cousin of the peer, whom either they really do know, or whom they pretend to know; or a lengthy discussion about his lordship's wife, his lordship's countryhouse, and all details respecting his lordship which are public property. I am happy to say, that this set has been made happy for the last two days, by absorbing within its orbit a dilapidated baronet, who is delighted to find persons ready, from morning to night, to listen with respectful attention to his ceaseless but modest gabble.

But the event of the Homburg season has been an attempt to get up a meeting to sympathise with the Turks. Suddenly all the walls and trees, both of this place and Frankfort, were plastered with bills, announcing that a meeting would be held "for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Turkish army, and the wounded and destitute Turkish women and children. The right Honourable Lord Forester in the chair." For days after this announcement had appeared, nothing was heard but political discussions. None were more in favour of the Russians than the Turks. Others thought it was an indecent proceeding to hold a meeting in a neutral country to express sympathy with one of the belligerents, with both of whom we were at peace, as this seemed to involve a want of sympathy with the other. Almost all were averse to the inevitable Turk being obtruded upon them during their holiday. But the organisers of the meeting would listen to no remonstrances. They had obtained the permission of the German police to hold it, they had announced it on every tree and every wall in the neighbourhood; and to have their meeting they were fully determined. At the very last moment, however, valour yielded to discretion. About half-an-hour before the appointed time, the trees put forth the following blossom:—

"An erroneous impression having got abroad, that the object of the meeting called this afternoon in aid of the wounded Turkish soldiers, and the wounded and destitute Turkish women and children, was political instead of being charitable, the meeting has been abandoned." Assuredly the Germans, who read the two announcements, must suppose that English is a language in which words are used to conceal thoughts.

Captain Burnaby has just left. He has spent a month here, bombarding his liver with waters with his accustomed energy. The three glasses, with which most persons content themselves, were not enough for his mighty frame. He absorbed gallons every morning, and as he left in excellent health and spirits, I trust that he has settled his liver to his satisfaction. Whilst here, he was putting the finishing touches to his "Ride across Asia Minor," which is to appear in October. I look forward with considerable interest to this book, for, although I resided some time in Constantinople, I never could get any reliable particulars respecting the interior of Asia Minor. Though not very far out of the beaten track it is a *terra incognita*, as all persons going from Constantinople to Persia, take the sea route as far as Trebizonde. If the Turks, instead of pilfering away all the money that they have stolen from us in the form of loans, in palaces and such-like nonsense, had spent a portion of it in making railroads in Asia Minor, they would be as rich as they are poor, for the country is, by all accounts, exceedingly fruitful, and only requires proper communications with the sea-board to be a mine of wealth to its possessors. I have no particular love for the Russians, but I do not, for this, love the Turks the more. They have had excellent opportunities, but they have never used them. They have allowed the most fertile provinces on the globe to go to rack and ruin. Fight they can, but, after all, fighting is not the sole aim and object of man. Their record—as the Americans say—is a bad one, and even the most ardent admirer of the Turk, that I have been privileged to behold in my time, cannot understand hard-working, industrious, and practical Anglo-Saxons feeling any sort of sympathy for these sleepy, idle, unpractical beings. There never was much good in them, except a certain readiness to enter into their Paradise by getting themselves killed, and now they are thoroughly played out. The desert of Sahara seems to exercise a powerful fascination over him. "Do you know," he said, much as most people would say that they have not been to Richmond or Greenwich, "that I have never been to Timbuctoo?" "No more have I," I answered, "and what is more, I have not the remotest intention ever to go." "One might," he continued, "cross the Sahara from the Mediterranean, look up the Mahometan cities, that, they say, are to be found at the south side of the desert, and then make one's way down to Timbuctoo. It would be a most interesting trip, far more interesting than the road usually taken from the Gold Coast." Homburg is a lazy, *dolce far niente* sort of a place, and the energy of a man, in this lotus-eating oasis, not only contemplating a visit to Timbuctoo, but actually, as a matter of choice, carefully picking out the most difficult route to reach this remote capital, positively took away my breath. I lit a cigarette, and reclining comfortably on a sofa, without another word, watched this enterprising Life Guardsman measuring distances on his map of Africa, and complacently smiling over anticipated adventures in deserts, that it made one feel hot even to think of.

I suppose one ought to rejoice, that the moral sense of the age in which we live has been too strong for the scamps who used to pass their summers here, but I confess that the ways of these cheery Bohemians used to amuse me vastly. The Homburg of to-day is a living protest against the Homburg of the past, and, were the thing possible, I should say, that we are a shade too respectable, and the picture hardly suits the frame. One is reminded of a French play, so toned down in the process of adaptation, that no vestige of plot, dialogue, or situations remains. We are, in fact, very nearly pumpy, we are bored; but then, we console ourselves by thinking how infinitely better, from a moral point of view, we are to those who preceded us.

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A GERMAN lost his wife, and the next week married again, and his new wife asked him to take her out riding. He felt indignant that she should have no more respect than that for his deceased wife, and said: "You dink I ride out mit another woman so soon after the death of mine frau!"


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This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

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The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.
To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IN ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaibs, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to SUNKEN CHESTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, Julien's FRUIT is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER, and STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are readily relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent NERVOUS HEADACHE, the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

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SMITH, STANISTREET, & Co.,|Calcutta.
BATHGATE & Co. ditto.
CORNFORTH & Co. ditto.
BARRIE & Co., Madras.
TREACHER & Co., Bombay

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ESPECIALLY to CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, and EUROPEANS generally, who are VISITING or RESIDING IN

HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES,

as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking AWAY THE GROUNDWORK OF MALARIOUS DISEASES and all LIVER COMPLAINTS OF AN HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING FEVERISH, OR AS A GENTLE LAXATIVE AND TONIC in the VARIOUS FORMS OF INDIGESTION,

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

*Prepared from sound ripe Fruit,*

is particularly valuable. No TRAVELLER should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, Blood Poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in fact, the Only Perfect Medicine ever discovered in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

FOR DRUNKENNESS or SICK HEADACHE, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Congestion of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness, and its evil, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing boils, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all ep-demics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a PLEASANT BEVERAGE, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and locked upon as being a simple product of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.

With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a LARGE ILLUSTRATED SHEET, showing the best means of examining out infectious diseases, FEVERS, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this INVALUABLE INFORMATION was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states, "In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has saved like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Mr. ... Son, & Co., Chemists, of Hexham, say: "Since we introduced your Fruit ... a few months ago, we have sold upwards of ... and it gives general satisfaction, as ... we can recommend it to their friends."

"MR. ENO.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness-biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expected to be with them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken some three bottles. I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.
"Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLING."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A LADY writes:—"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act properly; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing. I fell I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."
"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 15, 1877,

"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house. "M BEHAL."

"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell it here. It would make its own way by its merits.
"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law,
"20, Old State House, Boston, U. S. A."

November 6, 1875.

NATURAL WAY OF RESTORING or PRESERVING HEALTH.—Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit)! It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.

Out of a large number of Testimonials we select the following:

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes: "I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT was known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, and studied at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very advantageous to me."

ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its great evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.

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N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
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Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.
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TRIPLE FOLDING MIRROR.

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THIS new and very convenient form of Mirror is sure to become a general favourite. As the figure is reflected in it *face times*, a Lady is by its aid enabled to see herself perfectly, and without chancing her position at all. It is made in a variety of neat styles, and forms a pretty ornament to a room. When the Mirror is folded it is less than an inch in thickness. The small space that it occupies, and the safety with which it can be packed, will especially commend it for use in Camp.

*Small Size—10½ inches square.*

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| 1.—Polished Bamboo ..... | 60 0 |
| 2.—Ebony, Silk Back ..... | 37 0 |

*Medium Size—11½ inches square.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.—Plain Ebony ..... | 27 12 |
| 2.—Polished Bamboo ..... | 30 0 |
| 3.—Ebony, Silk Back ..... | 43 0 |

*Large Size—13 inches square.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.—Plain Ebony ..... | 30 0 |
| 2.—Polished Bamboo ..... | 35 0 |
| —Ebony, Silk Back ..... | 45 0 |

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Plain Ebony, Silk Back, size 18½ in. by 14 in. ..... | 65 0 |
| Ebony Gilt ornamented Peadings, size 23 in. by 16½ in. ..... | 150 0 |
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| Rosewood Frame, with gilt candle holders, size 16 in. by 12 in. ..... | 120 0 |

(This Glass when folded forms a double-glass.)

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Best Plated on Nickle|Silver Spoons and Forks.

| | Plain Fiddle. Rs. a. | Lily Pattern. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Table Spoons.....per doz. | 32 0 | 38 0 |
| Table Forks ..... ,, | 28 0 | |
| Dessert Spoons.... ,, | 25 0 | 30 0 |
| Dessert Forks ..... ,, | 25 0 | |
| Tea Spoons ..... ,, | 15 8 | 18 0 |

| | Plain Fiddle. Rs. a. | Lily Pattern. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Egg Spoons..... each | 1 8 | 2 4 |
| Salt Spoons..... ,, | 1 8 | 2 4 |
| Mustard Spoons..... ,, | 1 8 | 2 4 |
| Soup Ladles..... ,, | 10 0 | 12 0 |
| Sauce Ladles..... ,, | 3 8 | 4 8 |

| | Plain Fiddle. Rs. a. | Lily Pattern. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Gravy Spoons ..... each | 5 8 | 8 0 |
| Fish Knives ..... ,, | 10 0 | 12 0 |
| Butter Knives..... ,, | 3 12 | 4 0 |
| Sugar Tongs ..... ,, | 3 10 | 4 0 |
| Fish Forks ..... ,, | 2 4 | 2 8 |

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Dishes, "Carlton" Club.
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